

| s. No. | Name of State | Description of works |
|--------|---------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 7 | Orissa | (a) Construct ion of 1200 m long sea wall at Chandipur near Pamhanivas (Estimated cost Rs. 1.70 crore). (b) Construction of 2185 m long sea wall of Jamtiao Saline Cherry on Gobari left at Jamboo (Estimated cost Rs. 2.57 crore). |
| 8. | Tamil Nadu | Construction of 870 m long Rubble Mound Sea wall along Ennore Express Highway in the areas of Periyakuppam, Chinnakuppam, Indira Gandhi Kuppnni and Annai Sivakantay Nagarkuppam (Estimated cost Rs. 2.83 crore). |
| 9. | West Bengal | Restoration of Degha Sea-beach (270 m) in the District of Midnapore (Estimated cost Rs. 1.74 crore). |
| 10. | Pondiclierry | Strengthening the existing rock revetment in the vulnerable stretch at South of New Pier from CH 0 m. to 475 m & CH 950 m to 1125 m (650m) off sea coast in Union Territory of Pondiclierry (Estimated Cost Rs. 1.33 crore). |

Conservation of Rain Water

679. SHRI SATISH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government arc formulating a concrete policy to implement conservation of rain water to put an end to the scarcity of water in the country particularly in the Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat;

(b) if so. the details thereof; and

(c) if nol, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) The National Water Resources Council, where Maharashtra, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh arc also represented, has in 1987

adopted the National Water Policy which inter-alia envisages augmenting the availability of water by maximising retention of rainfall. It is primarily for the State Government to implement water conservation schemes to operationalise the National Water Policy.

Besides water conservation by conventional storage reservoirs, Government of India is also promoting rainwater harvesting through Watershed Management Programme, artificial recharge of ground water and roof-top rainwater harvesting for which technical and financial assistance is provided to the State Governments and other implementing agencies. Central Ground Water Board has also taken up pilot studies for artificial ground water recharge.

Per Capita availability of water

680. SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether per capita availability of water is falling sharply in the country on account of increasing population and shrinkage of Himalayan Glaciers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the concrete and scientific steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government to augment and harness the water resources in each States particularly in Gujarat and Chhattisgarh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY): (a) to (c) The average annual precipitation in the country remains more or less fixed according to the natural hydrologic cycle. The per capita average annual water availability in the country is reducing progressively owing to increasing population. The average annual per capita water availability is estimated to be about 1869 Cu. m. in 2000 AD at national level. Availability of water in rivers is assessed river basin-wise. As per assessment of water resources potential made by Central Water Commission in 1993, the average annual availability of water in major river basins in the country and the per capita availability for projected population for 2000 AD is given in Statement (*See below*)